

Appleton Crescent.

CITY OF APPLETON.

Saturday, April 19, 1862.

VERY LATE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, says the difference between England and France is very ticklish.

The ship Yorktown, regular packet from London, has been captured on her voyage by a Confederate privateer.

The rumor is general that Secretary Stanton had resigned in consequence of differences of opinion between him and the President, touching the movements of the troops.

Intercepted letters from Fredericksburg state that the rebel forces at and near that place, number nearly 20,000. They are in constant motion.

It is not Fort Pillow which Com. Foote is assailing, but Fort Wright, on the Chickasaw Bluff, about 100 miles above Memphis. It mounts twenty guns, and offers the only serious obstacle to the possession of Memphis.—Wis.

The President on Wednesday signed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and it is now a law.

Every day new barbarities perpetrated by the rebels come to light. This week, two soldiers who had straggled from the ranks on the march from Manassas to Gallatin, were found it is reported on credible authority, by the roadside with their throats cut from ear to ear.

A Harrisburg (Pa.) exchange says: "The American Express Company, on Saturday, took through this city six cannon balls, manufactured at Pittsburgh, each of which weighed five hundred pounds. These fellows are on their way to Forts Monroe, and are intended for the big Union gun."

Randolph, which the rebels are now reported to be fortifying, is on the east bank of the Mississippi, about three-quarters of the distance from Island No. 10 to Memphis, and about sixty-five miles north of the latter place.

The remains of the gallant and lamented Gen. Wallace arrived in Chicago on Sunday evening. They were escorted by two companies of the Irish Brigade to the Rock Island depot.

On Sunday morning 740 of the rebel prisoners captured at Island 10, arrived in Chicago. At three o'clock 700 more arrived, making 1,440 in all. At six o'clock on Sunday night, another detachment, composed of 680 prisoners, arrived, en route for Madison. They were taken to Camp Douglas, where they were kept under guard until Monday, when they left for their destination in Wisconsin.

On the 9th the police of St. Louis looked up an extensive counterfeiting establishment in that city. They seized about \$25,000, bogus U. S. treasury notes, and some \$10,000 in counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana.

A dispatch from Cairo, the 11th says: Yesterday two splendid batteries of rifled guns were found in the woods below Island No. 10. Large amounts of property, consisting of horses, mules, wagons, and arms, are being daily brought in by our men.

Chicago Redeemed! This former hot-bed of Abolitionism has just elected a Democratic Mayor by 118 majority! Eight out of ten wards elect Democratic Aldermen! Hurrah for the home of Douglas!

TROPHIES OF ISLAND NO. 10.—Our forces have made a large haul at this stronghold of rebellion—the gross estimated value being two millions of dollars.

250 hides of sugar.

2,500 bbls of molasses, and vast quantities of other commissary stores.

100 cannon.

400 wagons.

125 horses.

600 mules.

5,000 stand of small arms.

30 pieces of artillery.

6,000 blankets, other clothing, &c.

60,000 solid shot.

10,000 lbs of powder and vast quantities of other articles, besides—

13 steamboats.

1 floating battery.

Besides 5,000 prisoners, chiefly valuable for their inability to do further mischief.

Among whom are one Major General—McCoun, and three Brigadier Generals—Walker, Grant and Schum.

A portion of these prisoners will soon be at Camp Randall, to spend a few months for their health.

The Editorial Convention.—The last number of the Watertown Democrat contains full particulars of the Editorial Convention to be held at Racine on the 18th of June.

D. W. Ballou, Jun., the President of the Association, has appointed the following to give addresses on the occasion:

"The Annual Address," by E. W. Fitch, of the Manitowish Herald.

"The Annual Poem," by T. W. Brown, of the Wisconsin Chief.

The eulogy on W. M. Graham, who fell at Falling Waters, and was Commercial Editor of the Milwaukee Wisconsin, by C. H. Wright, late of the Milwaukee News, now of the Chicago Post.

A pleasant and intellectual time will be enjoyed, and of course every editor will make an effort to be present.

PERSONAL.—The New York Tribune noticing the arrival of Captain M. Mayer (formerly of this city) in that city, says: Capt. M. Mayer, Twelfth United States Infantry, arrived at Fort Hamilton with a large detachment of recruits. They are a remarkable fine body of men, and were enlisted in Wisconsin. The second battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, which is now in course of formation, will probably be filled up within three months, and will then take the field.

Wisconsin's Noble Dead!

The people of this State are called to mourn the loss of a large number of her noble sons who have fallen in defending the honor of our nation. Three regiments of our brave and true men were in the thickest of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, and our State has just cause to be proud of their gallant conduct on that occasion.

While we mourn the loss of many gallant men, that mourning is mingled with pride and joy in contemplating the noble deeds of our heroic soldiers. Two field officers have fallen in this battle! Col. ALBAN and Maj. CHAIR of the 18th have given their lives to the country. Of these officers we make the following brief mention:

Col. JAMES S. ALBAN, has been for many years prominently known to the people of this State, having been one of its earliest settlers. He located many years ago in Portage Co., where he has practiced law successfully. For one term, in 1852 and 1853, he represented his district in the State Senate, and has held various places of public trust, and in all positions has discharged his duties ably and satisfactorily to his people. He was a noble, open-hearted man, whose impulses were always right, and who never failed to call around him hosts of warm friends wherever he went.

When the present wicked rebellion broke out, his whole nature was aroused in the cause of his country, and he threw all the energies of his body and mind into the work of its defence. We saw him but a few days before he left the state, and he was full of hope and confidence; expressing, however, an entire willingness to give up his life, it needs be, in the defence of our common cause. He was full of manly vigor, and had as strong a hold upon the affections of his regiment and but a very few days before he left Milwaukee, he met a friend of his, whom he sent us the following message: "Say to him that whatever he may hear from me, he should know that I am never more than a few miles from him."

This was the last message we ever received from him, and the last that we heard of him, until the sad news that he had fallen mortally wounded, was received.

His regiment did not run—but most manly battle, and its country and its flag, until its numbers are diminished more than one half, and a full victory was gained by the Union troops. The gallant leader fell in such a noble manner, that Col. ALBAN, to such a cause, and in leading his troops to victory and to glory, would be just the death that he would choose, if left to his own will. He leaves a large family, the eldest of whom is the wife of Hon. LUTHER HANSEN, and an immense circle of friends, who will sincerely mourn his fall. His gallant deeds will live through all time, and his memory will be duly cherished by the people of his adopted State, to whose peace and development he was so much devoted. He was a native of Ohio, and was about fifty years of age.

Maj. J. W. CHAIR was a resident of Milwaukee, and has for some years been connected with the business of insurance. He spent a portion of the last season in the office of the Quartermaster General in this city, where he was efficient in the discharge of his duties, giving exact satisfaction in that position. He was not satisfied with a quiet position, in this one of our country's peril, but sought most persistently for a position where he could render more efficient service. His request was readily granted, and he was placed in the third position in the 18th regiment. He has there discharged his duties with zeal and ability, doing the time the regiment was encamped at Milwaukee, and left with it, about two weeks ago, full of hope, and anxious to do a "believe's duty." He fell upon the field of battle in the first action in which his regiment was engaged—nobly rallying his men to the contest. While we deplore the loss of our gallant men, we may all rejoice, if they must fall, that they do it, as in this case, manfully battling in behalf of the best government the world has ever known. It is a glorious death for a gallant soldier.

Maj. CHAIR was some 35 to 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely fate. They will receive the sympathies of the whole people of the State.

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The sympathies of the whole people of the State will be extended to the families of the noble dead!

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"The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell in the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloh, more properly known in a day or two; at present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed, and 4,500 wounded."

The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many of their drivers were probably not less than 300 horses killed.

The loss of the enemy, in killed and left upon the field, was greater than ours. In the wounded the estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion."

The number of prisoners taken at Island No. 10 is about 5,000. Of these, 1,500 will be sent to Chicago, 1,000 to Springfield, and the balance to Wisconsin and Columbus, except 25 or 30 officers, who will go to Fort Warren.

The Late Battle.

We make the following extracts from a letter to the Cincinnati Times. It will be seen that our noble Badger boys covered themselves with glory throughout the entire battle:

A visit to the field immediately after the retreat of the rebels and the pursuit of our forces exhibited a spectacle seldom to be witnessed and more horrible to contemplate. The first approaches, occupying the further range of the enemy's guns, showed at a glance the work of devastation made by the mark. Large trees were entirely cut off within ten feet from the ground, heavy limbs lay strewn in every direction, and pieces of exploded missiles were scattered all around. The carcasses of dead horses, and the wrecks of wagons strewn all the woods, and other evidences of similar carnage marked every step of the way.

Half a mile further on, and the more important features of the struggle were brought to view. Dead bodies in the woods, the dead and dying in the fields, lying in every conceivable shape, not the gaze on either hand. Some lay on their backs, with their hands clasped over their eyes; others lay on their sides, with their arms outstretched in the air. Others had fallen with their arms in their grasp, as if they were in the act of loading them when they received the winged messenger of death, and with their remaining strength had crawled away from further danger, and sheltering themselves behind old logs, had a few days before he left the state, and he was full of hope and confidence; expressing, however, an entire willingness to give up his life, it needs be, in the defence of our common cause. He was full of manly vigor, and had as strong a hold upon the affections of his regiment and but a very few days before he left Milwaukee, he met a friend of his, whom he sent us the following message: "Say to him that whatever he may hear from me, he should know that I am never more than a few miles from him."

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One singular feature was remarkable in connection with this department, I may mention here. Numbers of our men were killed, with the hair on the top of their heads, and their whiskers, and sometimes a portion of their upper clothing, burned away. They presented a ghastly and ghastly appearance. Whether these were mere trifles on the part of the enemy, or whether the victims were those who had been inmates of some of the burned hospital tents, I cannot say. If the latter, they had made an attempt to escape, and had so far succeeded that they had reached the hospital tents, and there, from sheer exhaustion, they had fallen down to die.

As near as I can estimate, of the entire force engaged in the conflict, I have set it down at the opening of the battle as being about sixty thousand on the rebel side, and about thirty thousand on our side. This morning without an addition to our troops of about 12,000 men, while from testimony of the rebel prisoners taken to-day, the reinforcements to the enemy were about 8,000 men—more than half of which were left at Corinth when the troops moved from that point on Saturday evening.

The intimate knowledge possessed by the enemy of every foot of the contested soil on which the battle was fought, gave them a greater advantage than was awarded by the trifling increase in number; but on either side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the minds of men, unless in cases of extreme and desperate emergency. The determination appeared, even among the most gallant, to be victory or death. The Mississippians, on the side of the enemy, were the ruling spirits, and they well deserve to be set down as among the best fighting men of the enemy.

As for our own troops, I shall not refer to but few especially. The Illinois, already famous at Donelson, fought like devils to the end, and their well earned reputation. The Iowa, Wisconsin, and some of the Iowa regiments.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Dear Doctor: Having recently attended, as one of the examining committee, the closing exercises of the winter term of the Lawrence University, I think it but due to the institution and friends that a few lines should be written.

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The Rebellion!

Baltimore, April 13th.—The Richmond Wing of the 8th, has the following: A letter has been received at New Orleans from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig by unconditional capitulation. Col. Canby proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war, but Gen. Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender.

A dispatch dated Mobile, April 15th, says: The enemy shelled Pass Christian yesterday, and landed 240 men and twelve four pound howitzers. One force was 300 and two howitzers. We made a narrow escape.

Nashville, Tennessee, April 14.—On Saturday morning two expeditions were started for Huntsville, on the cars. One, under Col. Sill, of the 33d Ohio, went east to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, 2,000 of the enemy retreating without firing a shot.

Col. Sill captured 5 locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

Another expedition, under Col. Tushnet, of the 19th Illinois, went west and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge which was in flames.

Gen. Mitchell now holds 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Denver City, April 7.—Information from New Mexico states that on the 26th, Col. Brough with 1,300 men reached Apache Pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement some distance beyond that point, with 250 rebel cavalry, taking 37 prisoners. The Federal loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

At Pigeon's Ranch, 15 miles from San Antonio, on the 28th, Col. Slough met a force of 1,100 hundred Texans, who were posted at the mouth of a canon. The fight began about noon. Col. Slough engaging them in front with seven companies. Major Chivington, with two companies, attacked them in the rear. This latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned.

They also captured one cannon and spiked it.

The fight continued desperately until four o'clock, when it ended by mutual consent. Col. Slough withdrew his forces to the creek, four miles distant. The Federal loss was 3 officers, 20 privates killed and 40 to 50 wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Communication between Colonels Slough and Canby is continually kept up. Pittsburg Landing, April 14th.—A force of four thousand, left the Landing on Thursday night, and proceeded up the Tennessee River to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, and passed it on land to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed the two bridges.

The Rebels and the other 210 feet in a distance of five miles, and went through the night, without having lost a man. This is one of the most successful operations of the land during the war, completely cutting off communication of the main rebel body at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except New Orleans.

Wendstock, Va., April 16th.—Sixty-one of Ashby's cavalry, including three officers, were captured this morning, and brought to Washington.

Washington, April 15th.—Herald's dispatch. The strong indications of important changes in the Cabinet within the next few days. Congress has at last begun to take notice of the emergency existing on the coast. There are indications that it will be speedily abolished or modified.

Philadelphia, April 16th.—A special despatch from Washington to the B. O. Herald, says that a despatch was received by the War Department this morning from Gen. Sherman, saying that he is ready to attack Port Fisher, having succeeded in getting a position for his gunboats in the river below the fort. He has no doubt of success.

Washington, April 16th.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following: Cairo, April 15th.—The flotilla has been within three quarters of a mile of Port P. and, then returning took up a position two miles below the fort. The rebel gunboats escaped below the fort. Ten mortar boats were in position and had opened fire. This had been the case since the morning. Gen. Pope's command was occupying the Arkansas side of the river.

New York, April 17th.—The steamer Philadelphia at Havana, 10th from Port P. brought nine refugees and one sutler from the rebel camp who ran away, taking one hundred thousand dollars in gold, and a large amount of Confederate scrip. Only 500 rebel soldiers were at Pensacola. Port McKee had been abandoned. The Fort at the eastern end of Santa Rosa Island had been taken by the Union troops.

The despatch contains a telegram from Beauregard, dated Corinth, 9th instant, stating that he was strongly entrenched, and prepared to defy the Federals, in whatever numbers they might attack him. He claims the battle of Pittsburg Landing as a most important rebel victory. He says we captured 6,000 Federal prisoners and 36 cannon.

The Despatch, commenting on the above, thinks that the total rout of Genls. Beauregard and Grant is certain. No mention is made of Beauregard being wounded. The Despatch says, in reference to affairs in the West, that no anxiety need be felt as to the result of the forthcoming battle. The Yankees are to be driven back to the fort, and thoroughly routed, by the forces under Genls. Lee, Johnson and McClellan.

The rebels have, for several days, been building large fortifications on the Gloucester side of the York river, about two miles from Yorktown, and within eight of four gunboats; but their guns were of so long a range as to prevent the approach of the gunboats to shell their works. About the ground and in were at work on the fortifications, and the mortars were not sent.

Yesterday morning, however, the general Subago arrived, bringing a 100 pounder with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen falling in their tracks, and exploding with fatal effect. The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their killed and wounded. In the course of two hours the work was entirely suspended. An attempt to renew the work they were driven back up to the right. The town side of the river, number not less than fifty 100 pounders, some of them rifled, bearing directly on the fort. Our gunboats are at present about two miles below the town.

There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line below Yorktown, and the Breton Sharpshooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the enemy by their firing.

The enemy have made several sorties with infantry to dislodge or capture our heavy guns. As to the arrangements for the final siege, we need only to say the work goes bravely on.

10 Federal commissioned officers, and 25 non-commissioned officers, and 204 privates, have been brought by the rebels from Van Buren to Cross Timbers, Arkansas, and liberated from custody as prisoners of war, by the exchange of an equal number of Confederates, rank for rank, on the basis of Gen. Halleck's order. The rebel price seems to have some good streaks of character. His humanity and kindness are very generally spoken of by the exchanged prisoners in terms of praise. Gen. Price was suffering from the wound in his arm, having treated it at first as comparatively slight, he neglected for two days to have it dressed. He was in command at Van Buren, Ark., on the 28th ult.

The St. Louis papers state that the streets of that city were full of passing troops. Until within two or three weeks the impression has prevailed that the forces of that department were all in the field, but day by day, the Republican says, one column arrives and another departs, until the reserve seems to be inexhaustible, and still they come. Of the number and direction we may not speak. Stillward thousands march through our streets, and one thinks each regiment must be the last, but to-morrow brings another. The physique of the men in the newly arrived regiments is remarkable.

The Telegraph is now open from Savannah, on the Tennessee river, near Pittsburg Landing to Louisville, and the Government at Washington is doubtless in constant communication.

The vote on the new constitution of Western Virginia

and adjoining at all places, as follows:

Dist. No. 1. The town of Maple Creek and the village of Maple Creek, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

Dist. No. 2. The towns of Riverview and Elmhurst, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

Dist. No. 3. The town of Franklin and the village of Franklin, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

Dist. No. 4. The town of Kaukauna and the village of Kaukauna, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

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Dist. No. 6. The town of Kaukauna and the village of Kaukauna, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

Dist. No. 7. The city of Appleton.

Examinations of books Nos. 1 to 14, held in the following manner:

In district number 1, on the 10th day of April, 1902, at the School House in the village of Maple Creek, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

In district number 2, on the 28th day of April, 1902, at the School House in the village of Elmhurst, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

In district number 3, on the 12th day of April, 1902, at the School House in the village of Franklin, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

In district number 4, on the 12th day of April, 1902, at the School House in the village of Franklin, in the town of Dale, Greenwald Hometown.

In district number 5, on the 17th day of April, 1902, at the School House in School District No. 5, in the town of Franklin.

In district number 6, on the 19th day of April, 1902, at the School House in School District No. 6, in the town of Kaukauna.

In district number 7, on the 22nd day of April, 1902, at the School House in the Second Ward of the city of Appleton.

Attest my hand and the seal of the County of Marinette, this 10th day of commencing the year above mentioned, will be at the office of

MARTIN GERRITS, County Clerk, at Marinette, Wis., this 10th day of May, 1902.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Wisconsin, Outagamie County, Circuit Court.
Lester D. Porter, plaintiff, vs. R. P. Eaton, N. H. Eaton, John Hiett, and Anson Hattala, defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered by the Circuit Court of the County of Outagamie, Wisconsin, in and for the County of Outagamie, in the above entitled cause, do I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1902, I shall, to wit: on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell, to wit: to the highest and best bidder, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, the premises described in the following description, to wit: the 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 31 day of the following described tract or

Village of Appleton, described as follows: Situated
 at the northeast corner of lot four (4) in block
 9, in said village, and running south on the
 line of Jones street one hundred and thirty
 feet, then east on the line of a line parallel
 to the line of Lawrence street one hundred and
 seven feet to Brown street, thence north on the
 east line of Brown street one hundred and thirty
 feet, then east on the north line of
 lot one (1) one hundred and thirty-seven feet
 to the place of beginning, also the five
 place of beginning, also the five
 block nine (9) inside village of Appleton, by
 the Sheriff's office, City of Appleton, Jan'y 26th,
 1902.
 G. R. WOOD, Sheriff, City of W.
 Frederick K. Packard, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 State of Wisconsin, Outagamie Co., Circuit Court.
 January Term, 1902.

[illegible][illegible]

Seamen and Marines and Widows or heirs of those who have died or been killed in the service.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS
Beauty Land and Pension Agent,
Highway City, P. C.

Persons presented for soldier's and sailor's claims of the present war, who are entitled to a pension for service, and Pension, Bounty Money and gratuity for 40 years of the term of the service, and have died or been killed while in service, may send papers required for service in any of the following places:

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